

SMIRNOV, V.N., dotsent; MAKSUDOV, B.S., dotsent

Vital diagnosis of rare forms of aortic diseases. Terap. arkh. 26  
no.1:81-85 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Iz gospital'moy terapeuticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.G.  
Teregulov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(AORTA, aneurysm, \*diag. during life) (ANEURYSM,  
\*aorta, diag. during life)

MAKSUDOV, B., starshiy prepodavatel'

Origin and certain characteristics of the development of dry deltas  
in the southwestern Fergana Valley (Isfara). Uch. zap. LGPI no.6:  
99-108 '58. (MIRA 13:9)

(Isfara Valley--Deltas)

ZAKHAR'YANTS, N.A.; MAKSUDOV, A.S.

Results of the malaria control qampaign in the city of Kokand from 1940 to 1949. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.3:56-61 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz parazitologicheskogo otdela (zav. - E.A.Sharyukova) sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Kokandskogo gosudarstvovdela.  
(KOKAND--MALARIA--PREVENTION)

MAKSUMOV, Akbar Nusratulayevich; SIN'KOVSKIY, L.P., doktor sel'-khoz. nauk, red.

[Basic problems of dry farming in Tajikistan] Osnovnye problemy bogarnogo zemledeliia Tadzhikistana. Dushanbe, Izd-vo Tadzhikskoi SSR. Pt.2. 1965. 452 p.  
(MIRA 18:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700041-6

MAISTDOV, A. M.

DECEASED  
c1960

1961/2

SEE ILC

PEDATRICS

MAKSUDOV, A.A., aspirant

Clinical aspects of hematological changes in reticulosis in  
children. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.10:33-35 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Instituta krayevoy i eksperimental'noy meditsiny AN UzSSR  
(direktor - prof. G.M.Makhkamov) i kafedry detskih bolezney  
(zav. - prof. K.G.Titov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(RETICULO-ENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM--DISEASES)  
(CHILDREN--DISEASES)

MAKSUDKHANOV, T. U., Cand Med Sci -- "Water-salt metabolism in hypertension under conditions of a hot climate." Tashkent, 1960 (Min of Health UzSSR. Tashkent State Med Inst). (KL, 1-61, 209)

MAKSUDKHANOV, T.U.

Changes in the salt and water metabolism in hypertension.  
Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser.med. no.3:56-61 '59. (MIR 12:8)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.  
(SALT IN THE BODY) (HYPERTENSION)

MAKSOMOVA, O.F., kand.meditinskikh nauk

Age standards for physical stress. Vrach. delo no.9:96-98 S '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Kiyevskiy institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний.  
(STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY)) (FATIGUE)

MAKSOMOV, S.P.

Trends in and methods of prospecting for large oil and gas fields  
in the lower Volga Valley; a closing address. Trudy VNIGNI no.28:  
227-230 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-Razvedochnyy  
neftyanoy institut.

(Volga Valley--Petroleum geology)  
(Volga Valley--Gas, Natural--Geology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700041-6

DZHAGATSPANYAN, R.V.; MAKSOMOV, M.P. [deceased]; YESEL'SON, M.P.

Unit for recording fast processes. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 6 no.1:  
132-137 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Spectrometer)

MAKSOMOV, A.V.

Age of the Lopyanka subseries in the Ukrainian Carpathians. Dokl.  
AN SSSR 138 no.4:914-915 Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy  
institut. Predstavлено академиком А.Л.Яншиным.  
(Carpathian Mountains---Geology, Stratigraphic)

1. MAKSOVKIY, V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Europe, Eastern - Public Works
7. Book about the wonderful construction projects of socialism ("Construction projects of socialism in the European people's democracies." V. Maksakovskiy.) Reviewed D. Bocharov. Vokrug sveta No. 4, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

SVETASHOV, A.T.; MAKSMAN, I., red.; NAUMENKO, V., tekhn.red.

[Correct way for irrigating corn] Kak pravil'no polivat' kukuruzu. Makhachkala, Dagestanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959.  
24 p.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Corn (Maize)--Irrigation)

MAKSINOV, S. K.

27116

Vliyaniye tekhnologicheskogo protsessu obrabotki Nodreza na kharakteristiku uklony  
vyazkosti (Stalei). Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1949, No 8, s 967-71. - Bibliogr: 6 Nazv.

SO: LETOPIS' No. 34

MAKSINOV, A.

Maksimov, A. "To raise the standard of agrotechnical and zootechnical propaganda,"  
Kul't.-prosvet. rabota, 1949, No. 3, p. 7-9

SO: U-4934, 29 Oct 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 16, 1949).

SOV/77-4-4-3/19  
Light Scattering in Emulsion Layer and Resolving Power of Photographic Material

of emulsion layers ( $6\text{ }\mu - 40\text{ }\mu$ ). The graphs a and b in figure 8 give the analogue results for low dispersed emulsions. In this case the dependencies are more feebly marked and less distinct. In the studies participated P.T. Sidorenkova. There are 7 graphs, 1 diagram and 12 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 1 German, 4 English and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni S.I. Vavilova (State Institute for Optics imeni S.I. Vavilov)

SUBMITTED: April 22, 1957

Card 4/4

SOV/77-4-4-3/19

### Light Scattering in Emulsion Layer and Resolving Power of Photographic Material

ness is small and appears at very thin layers. At low AgHal concentration the brightness gets a high maximum value, which appears at considerable thick layers. For the investigation of the dependency between resolving power and thickness of emulsion layer of Ag-Hal concentration the following studies were used: Trivelli and Smith Ref 6, Kilinskiy Ref 7, Narath and Schimmel Ref 11. The investigation of the dependency of resolving power from AgHal-concentration was done with layers of different thicknesses. The dependency of resolving power from the thickness of the emulsion layer was investigated with emulsions of different AgHal-concentration. The emulsion ( $\bar{x} = 0.13 \mu^2$ ), not diluted and diluted with gelatin in the proportions 1:2, 1:3, 1:5, 1:10 and 1:20, was poured on a glass plate size  $3 \times 12 \text{ cm}^2$ . The poured quantities were 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 1.0 and  $2.0 \text{ cm}^2$ . The results are shown in figure 6. Graph a) gives different AgHal concentrations, graph b) gives different thicknesses

Card 3/4

SOV/77-4-4-3/19  
Light Scattering in Emulsion Layer and Resolving Power of Photo-  
graphic Material

given. The authors made their investigation by measuring the brightness of the beam, which passes emulsion layers with step by step increased thickness. Emulsion was poured on a glass-plate of  $3 \times 12 \text{ cm}^2$  size. The used quantities of emulsion were 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 8.0 ml. So the air dried layers got the following thicknesses (in corresponding units): 1/16, 1/8, 1/4, 3/8, 1/2 and 1. At 6% contents of gelantine the thickness of the air dried layer will be 20 $\mu$ , if 1 ml is poured on the plate. Measurements of the brightness were done with the visual photo-goniometer, constructed by Rytyn' and Lazarev (Figure 1). The results were shown by the graphs in figure 3, 4 and 5, which give the dependency between the brightness of the scattered light and the thickness of the emulsion layer or the concentration of haloid silver. At some depth of the emulsion layer the brightnesses of scattered light get maximum values. In the case of layers with a high AgHal. concentration, the maximum bright-

Card 2/4

23(3,5)

AUTHORS: Pruss, P.Kh., and Maksina, V.I.

SOV/77-4-4-3/19

TITLE: Light Scattering in Emulsion Layer and Resolving Power  
of Photographic Material

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinemato-  
grafii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 4, pp 259-268 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors present the results of experiments, made  
to investigate the distribution of luminous flux in  
the emulsion layer of photographic material. They  
also present experiments for the investigation of the  
dependency between the revolving power of photographic  
materials and the thickness of the emulsion layer and  
the concentration of haloid silver in it. For the in-  
vestigation of the distribution of luminous flux sever-  
al theoretical studies are used. Khvol'son [Ref 2],  
gives an integral equation for the voluminal density  
of luminous flux. The theoretical and experimental  
study of Ginzburg, Pul'ver and Fabrikant [Ref 3] was  
used. A short description of the studies of Boldyrev,  
Aleksandrov [Ref 4] and Timofeyeva [Ref 5] is also

OLESOVA, T.Sh., inzh.; NAKSINA, T.N., inzh., red.; FEDOROV, M.M.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Collection of Soviet and foreign inventions; welding]  
Sbornik otechestvennykh i inostrannyykh izobretений; sva-  
rochmaia tekhnika. Moskva, TSentr. nauchno-issl. inst.  
patentnoi informatsii i tekhniko-ekon. issledovaniy,  
1964. 106 p. (MIRA 18;3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet po delam izobreteniy  
i otkrytiy.

MAKSINA, N.T.

3576. MAKSINA, N.T. Kakmy Vyrashchivayem Vorosyat. (Kolkhoz Krasnyy Partizan Volkovskogo Rayona). L., Lenizdat, 1954. 28s. s ill. 20sm. 3,000ekz. 45k---(54-57168) P 636.4.083.37 st (47.41).

SO: Knizhnyaya Letopis', Vol. 3, 1955

Investigation of several parameters...

S/784/62/000/006/001/002

both the tracking and the signaling mode of operation. The principal design parameters of the equipment, namely, the diameter of the  $\beta$ -ray-emitter collimator, the width of the horizontal visor-diaphragm (VD) between the two receivers, the vertical distance of each receiver element from the VD, and the distance from the source to the edge of the VD and their effect on the accuracy of the device are discussed, and the experimental setup employed to determine the magnitudes of the various characteristic actuation zones as functions of the geometry of the device and to investigate the accuracy of the measurements as affected by the equipment geometry, the characteristics of the selsyn drive, and the elastic characteristics of the forged piece and the forging press itself. The possible employment of the signaling mode of the equipment to actuate the various hydraulic valves involved in the actuation and "holding" of the forging tool, both for rough reduction and for finishing strokes, is explored in detail, and a backfitting procedure is outlined for the installation of the automatic-control equipment on existing unequipped hydraulic presses during progressive maintenance-overhaul operations. All equipment employed is of Soviet manufacture. There are 16 figures and 1 (unnumbered) table; no references.

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 3/3

Investigation of several parameters...

S/784/62/000/006/001/002

tracker, e.g., during initial reduction of a piece, the distance between the faces of the hydraulic press (HP) is indicated by a hand revolving in front of a dial. As a signaling device, the NG can emit a light signal or transmit a control pulse when a desired dimension has been attained (for example, when a final dimension has been attained in a finishing operation). The SShT-11 equipment comprises as BI-1 source, which is attached to the movable portion of the HP, a pair of receivers mounted on a carriage which can undergo a vertical motion upon rotation of a vertical screw equipped with a phase-sensitive motor, and a selsyn-driven hand on a circular dial, which indicates the position of the motor-driven screw. For example, when the BI-1 source is carried downward, its radiation is picked up by the lower receiver alone, whereupon the electro motor turns the screw, the carriage descends until both receivers pick up the radiation of the source in equal measure, and the motor is brought to a stop. The position of the screw, and hence of the receivers and the source, can thus be read with great accuracy. Signaling operation is achieved by operating the electric motor through an override "up-down" control until a desired dimensional reading is attained on the dial. When the source has descended to the point where its radiation strikes the upper receiver, an "alert" light is actuated; when both receivers are irradiated, a "stop" light or a control pulse is actuated. The electric circuitry for operation at advance rates of less than 50 mm/sec, with an asynchronous OM-93 (EM-93) motor, and of more than 50 mm/sec, with an asynchronous AIII-362 (ADP-362) hollow-rotor motor, is described in detail for Card 2/3

S/784/62/000/006/001/002

**AUTHORS:** Maksin, Yu. A., Polonskiy, M. V., Engineers.

**TITLE:** Investigation of several parameters of the QMT-11 (SShT-11) noncontact device for the measurement of the dimensions of forged pieces during forging on hydraulic presses.

**SOURCE:** Moscow. Stankoinstrumental'nyy institut. Kafedra "Oborudovaniye i tekhnologiya kovki i shtampovki." Sbornik. no. 6. 1962, 85-109. Izpol'zovaniye radioaktivnykh izotopov v kuznechno-shtampovochnom proizvodstve; Osnovnyye polozheniya, skhemy i konstruktsii kontrol'nykh ustroystv pri avtomatizatsii shtampovki i kovki.

**TEXT:** The paper describes a noncontact method for the measurement by radioactive means of forged pieces during free forging, developed by the Department of Forging and Stamping Equipment and Technology at the Stankoinstrumental'nyy Institut (Moscow Institute of Machine Tools and Instruments). The method eliminates the shortcomings of extant optical, photoelectric, and TV methods. The method employs a HM-1 (Bi-1) emitter of  $\beta$ -radiation which functions dependably under vibration and at high temperatures, does not require any power-supply wiring, and has a long service life, even in a dusty mill atmosphere. The noncontact gage (NG) can operate as a tracker or as a signaling device. When the NG is operated as a

Card 1/3

GALIMSKIY, V.K.; MAKGIN, Ye.A.

Introducing electric heating of bitumen in highway maintenance  
sections. Avt.dor. 24 no.4:12-13 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Bitumen--Storage) (Road construction)

~~MAKSIN, Ya. A.~~ inshener.

Injector operating with superheated steam. Avt.dor. 19 no.1:25  
Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)  
(Injectors)

MAKRUSHIN, A.Ya., inzhener; MAKSIN, Ye.A., inzhener.

Mechanization of wintertime road maintenance in Leningrad Province.  
Avt.dor.18 no.6:4-5 O '55. (MIRA 9:2)  
(Leningrad Province--Roads--Maintenance and repair)

MAKSIN, Ye.

Dustless operation of a drying drum. Avt. des. 22 no.1.27  
Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Glavnnyy mekhanik Upravleniya dergi' Tallin - Vyborg.

MAKSIN, Vladimir Il'ich; SAVITSKIY, F.I., red.; BELEN'KAYA, I.Ye.,  
tekhn. red.

[Vulgar bourgeois economics of the end of the 19th and beginning of  
the 20th century] Vul'garnaia burzhuaznaia politicheskaiia ekonomiia  
kontsa XIX - nachala XX v.; uchebnoe posobie. Minsk, Belorusskii gos.  
in-t nar. khoz. im. V.V.Kuibysheva, 1960. 49 p. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Economics)

1. MAKSin, N. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Poultry - Feeding and Feeding Stuffs
7. Vitamin paste for poultry feed. Ptitsevodstvo no. 5, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

MAKSIN, A. N.

Semiautomatic machine for grooving recesses for locks and  
handles of window casements. Ver.prom. 9 no.2:25 F '60.  
(MIRA 13:6)

(Woodworking machinery)

MAKSIN, A.N.

Automatic dimensioning machine for trimming door panels.  
Der.prom. 9 no.1:25 Ja '60. (MIRA 13):4)  
(Woodworking machinery) (Doors)

MAKSIN, A.N.

Suggestions of efficiency promoters at the Karachary Woodworking  
Combine. Der. prom. 7 no.8:23 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Karacharovskiy derevoobrabatyvayushchiy kombinat No.3 tresta  
Moslesdetal' Glavmosstroya.  
(Karachary (Moscow Province)--Woodworking industries)

MAKSIN, A.N., inzhener.

Mechanical feeder for circular saw frames. Der.prom.<sup>4</sup> no.1:  
25 Ja'55. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Karacharovskiy kombinat Glavstandartdoma MPM SSSR  
(Saws)

MAKSIN, A.N., inzhener.

Safety device for the cutting tool of a cutting machine. Der. i  
lesokhim.prom. 3 no. 6:25-26 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Karacharovskiy kombinat Glavstandartdoma Ministerstva Pro-  
myshlennosti Stroitel'nykh Materialov SSSR.  
(Woodworking machinery)

MAKSIMYUK, Ye.A.; ALEKSEYEVA, I.P.

Adsorption aptitude of glycocoll and  $\alpha$ -alanine and their  
anions on ~~silica~~. Zhur. prikl. khim., no. 10:2390-2391  
0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Leningradskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni I.P. Pavlova.  
Submitted March 25, 1965.

PTITSYN, B.V. [deceased]; VINOGRADOVA, L.I.; MAKSYMUK, Ye.A.

Potentiometric titration of complex ions with ammonium vanadate.  
Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.11:2496-2498 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova i Institut neorganicheskoy khimii  
Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted April 11, 1964.

PTITSYN, B.V. [deceased]; VINOGRADOVA, L.I.; MAKSIMYUK, Ye.A.

Oxidation of Cr<sup>3+</sup> and Fe<sup>3+</sup> complex oxalates by potassium permanganates. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.11:2493-2495 N '65.  
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted April 11, 1964.

PTITSYN, B.V. [deceased]; VINOGRADOVA, L.I.; MAKSYMUK, Ye.A.

Use of silver oxalate electrode for determining the instability constants of an iron oxalate complex. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.8; 1929-1930 Ag '65. (MIRA 19x1)

1. Ley Leningradskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni I.P.Pavlova, kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii, i Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

GINZBURG, G.S.; MAKSIMYUK, Ye.A.

Nature of a particle being adsorbed in the discharge of copper  
and cadmium complexes with glycocoll and  $\alpha$ -alanine, Zhur.prikl.  
khim. 37 no.7:1629-1631 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:4)

AKHUMOV, Ye.I.; VUL'FSON, V.I.; GRIGORIADI, P.K.; MAKSIMYUK, Ye.A.;  
RAZUMOVSKIY, V.V.; UGOL'NIKOVA, G.A.

Chemistry and radio engineering. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh.  
4 no.4: 502-503 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:11)

I. Komissiya sektsii prepodavaniya Leningradskogo oblastnogo prav-  
leniya Vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva imeni D.I.Mendeleyeva.  
(Radio) (Chemistry)

MAKSIMYUK' Ye. A.; GINZBURG, G.S.

Spurious waves on polarograms of complex compounds. Zhur. prikl.  
khim. 33 no.11:2490-2497 N '60. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Complex compounds) (Polarography)

GINZBURG, G. S., MAKSIMYUK, Ye.A.

Mechanism of the reduction of individual complexes in the presence of excess additive. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.5:1211-1214  
My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Complex compounds) (Reduction, Electrolytic)

Polarography of Copper  $\alpha$ -Alaninate

SOV/20-124-5-29/6?

graphs for copper glycocolate. Whereas it was believed that isomerism exists with analogous forms of copper  $\alpha$ -alaninate (Ref 5), this has not been proved. The authors have studied the character of the reduction of both forms of this alaninate on a dropping mercury electrode. It is apparent from figure 1 that the half-wave potentials of the needle and laminar forms of the alaninate have different values. Those of the former form are more positive. The polarographic method does not allow to ascribe a cis- or trans configuration to this or that form. A cisconfiguration can be ascribed to the needle form if other data are available on a possible cis- and trans-isomerism. Finally, comparisons are reported between the half-wave potentials of copper glycocolate and copper  $\alpha$ -alaninate (Fig 2) at 20 and 50° and the  $pK$ -values of the instability constants (Ref 6) are given. There are 2 figures and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Pervyy leningradskiy meditsinskiy institut im. I. P. Pavlova  
(Leningrad First Medical Institute imeni I. P. Pavlova)

Card 2/3

5(2,3,4)  
AUTHORS:

Maksimyuk, Ye A , Ginzburg, G S

SOV/20-134-5-29/62

TITLE: Polarography of Copper  $\alpha$ -Alaninate  
( $\alpha$ -alaninato  
medi)

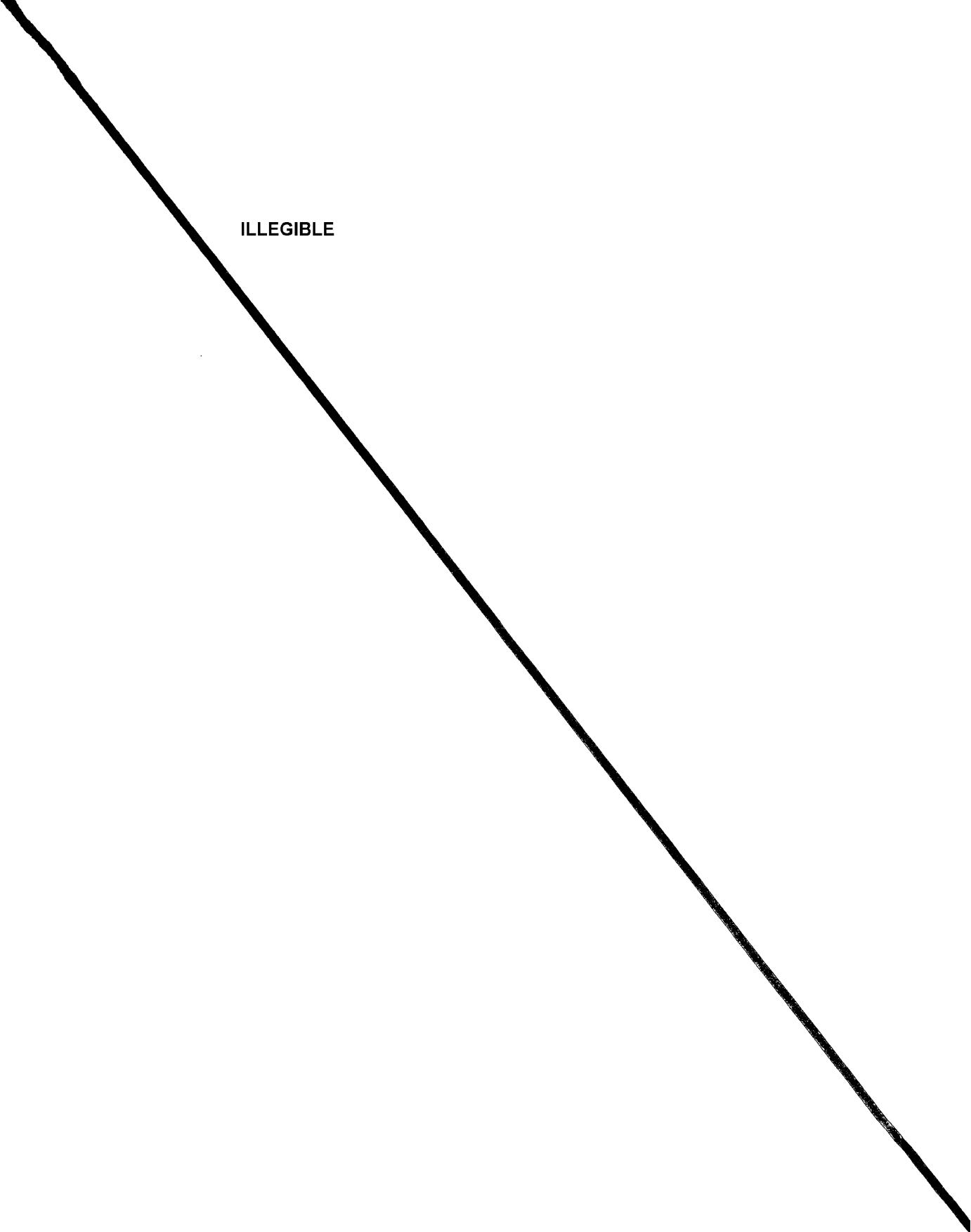
PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 5, pp 1069-1070  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The specific adsorption of the addendum displaces the half-wave potential on the dropping mercury electrode in a direction which is determined by the sign of the ion charge in the case of a delay of the state of discharge of the complex. Moreover, the specific adsorption of the discharging ion itself causes a pronounced displacement of the half-wave potential toward the positive side (Refs 1,2). As the cis- and trans-isomers have a different tendency for specific adsorption these isomers can with some exceptions be identified by the magnitude of the half-wave potential. The efforts made to explain the differences in crystal structure between the two forms of copper glycocolate and of the glycolate of divalent platinum (needle and lamellar forms) by the cis- and trans-isomerism (Refs 3,4) have failed. Nor has it been possible to find differences between the half-wave potentials in polaro-

Card 1/3

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ILLEGIBLE



May 20, 1961

3

V Polarographic investigations of complex compounds

T. A. Makarevich and V. S. Sternberg. *Polymer Acad.*

*J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc. 1907, 7(1905).* - Polarograms of the circ-  
and linear tetraaminocobaltum chlorides, di- and mono-  
cobalt glycoolate hydrates, and the acicular and platelet  
forms of Cu glycoolate were studied at different concns.  
The half-wave reduction potentials showed that their reduc-  
tion processes were irreversible, and a relation between the  
half-wave potential and the reducing-substance concn.  
could be observed owing to the adsorption of the reducible  
particles upon the Iig surface. W. M. Sternberg

RM

Mil. Naval Medical Acad.

MAKSIMYUK, Ye.A.

Use of ascorbic acid for the volumetric determination of platinum. Izv. Bekt. plat. i blag. met. no. 30:180-182 '55.  
(MLRA 8:8)

1. Kafedra khimii Voyenno-morskoy meditsinskoy akademii.  
(Platinum) (Volumetric analysis) (Ascorbic acid)

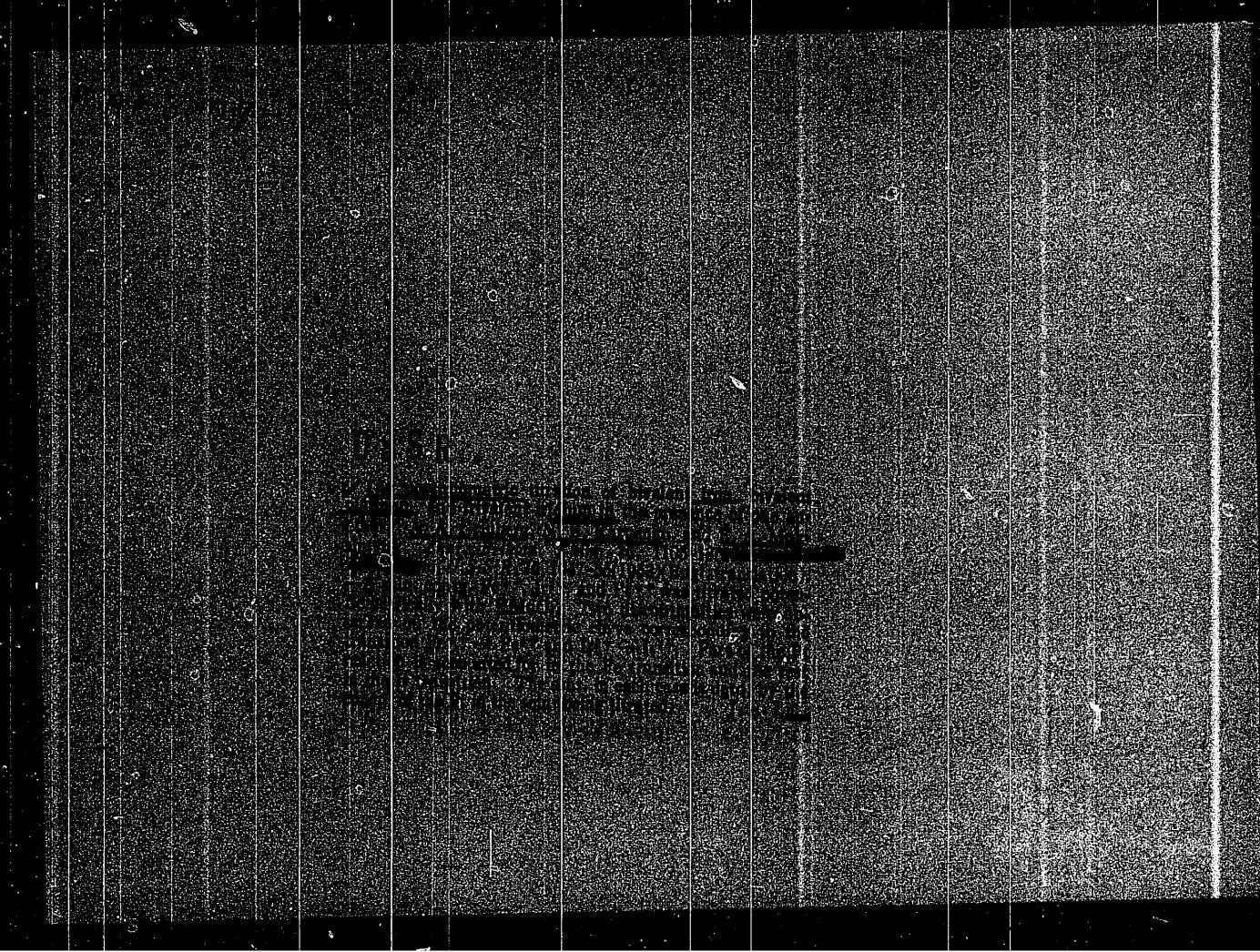
MAKSIM YUK, Ye. A.

GRINBERG, A.A. (Leningrad); BABAYEVA, A.V. (Moscow); YATSIMIRSKIY, K.B. (Ivanovo); GOREMYKIN, V.I. (Moscow); BOLIY, G.B. (Moscow); FIAL-KOV, Ya.A. (Kiyev); YAKSHIN, M.M. (Moscow); KEDROV, B.M. (Moscow); GEL'MAN, A.D. (Moscow); FEDOROV, I.A. (Moscow); MAKSIMYUK, Ye.A. (Leningrad); VOL'KENSHTEYN, M.V. (Leningrad); ZHDANOV, G.S. (Moscow); PTTISYN, B.V. (Leningrad); ABLOV, A.V. (Kishinev); VOLSHTEYN, L.M. (Dnepropetrovsk); TROITSKAYA, A.D. (Kazan'); KLOCHKO, M.A. (Moscow); BABAYEVA, A.V.; TRONEV, V.G. (Moscow); RUBINSHTEYN, A.M. (Moscow); CHERNYAYEV, I.I.; GRINBERG, A.A.; TANANAYEV, I.V.

Explanation of the transeffect. Izv. Sekt. plat. i blag. met. no. 28:  
56-126 '54. (MIRA 7:9)

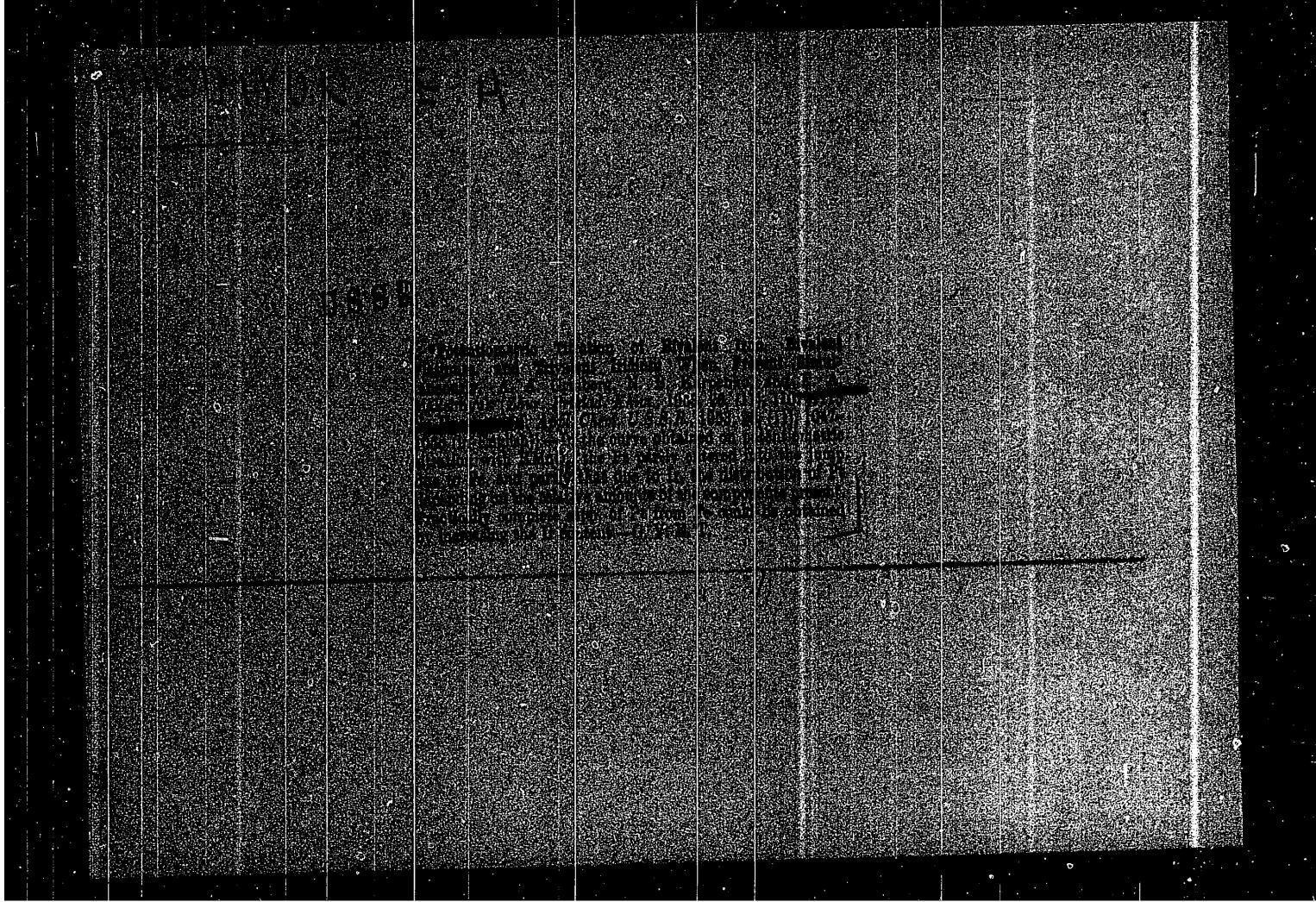
(Compounds, Complex) (Platinum)

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CA

Cuprometric titration of platinum and iridium. A. A. Grinberg and B. A. Maksimuk. *Izvest. Sektora Platiny i Drug. Blagorod. Metal., Inst. Otsiskov i Nirog. Khim.-Tekhn. Nauk S.S.R.* (Ann. secteur platine, Inst. chim.-techn. No. 20, 149-47 (1947). The method is an adaptation of the Muller and Tangier method (C.I. 26, 311). Quadrivalent Pt and quadrivalent Ir were titrated separately and together with Cu<sup>2+</sup> potentiometrically. Quadrivalent Pt was detd. in a soln. acidified to 0.05 N HCl and kept at 70°. The av. Pt content of a series of solns. containing 40.15% Pt (detd. gravimetrically) was found potentiometrically to be 40.00%. Equally good results were obtained in the presence of Pt<sup>4+</sup>, Pd<sup>4+</sup>, and Rh<sup>4+</sup>. Quadrivalent Ir was detd. in solns. acidified to 0.1 N HCl and kept at 50°. Ir<sup>4+</sup> was detd. by this method also in the presence of Ir<sup>3+</sup>, Pt<sup>4+</sup>, and Rh<sup>4+</sup>. In detg. the sum of Pt<sup>4+</sup> and Ir<sup>4+</sup>, the nature of the titration curve depended on the temp., acidity, and the relative quantities of Pt and Ir. For a mol. ratio of K<sub>3</sub>PtCl<sub>6</sub>(NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>PtCl<sub>6</sub> = 0.6-2, the temp. should be 70 ± 5° and the initial acidity up to 0.3 N HCl. By controlling the temp. and acidity up to 0.3 N HCl, the titration curve can have one break for Pt and Ir or 2 breaks, the 1st occurring after the reduction of Pt and Ir, the 2nd after the reduction of Ir. M. Hoseh

POTENTIOMETRIC DETERMINATION FOR TOTAL PLATINUM AND IRIDIUM. A.A. GRINBERG, E.N. MAKSYMUK, AND B. V. PTIZYN (COMPT. REND. (DOEKADY) ACAD. SCI. U.R.S.S., 1946, 51, 687-688; C. Abs., 1947, 41, 1949) (In Russian) To a hot solution containing 0.10-0.28 mg. atoms of Pt and 0.09-0.35 mg. atoms of Ir as  $(PtCl_6)$ --and  $(IrCl_6)$ --add a slight excess of  $H(CuCl_2)$  solution 91 ml. conc. HCl per 0.1 g.  $Cu_2Cl_2$ . This serves to reduce the  $Pt^{4+}$  and  $Ir^{4+}$  to  $Pt^{2+}$  and  $Ir^{2+}$ . Allow the mixture to stand 18 hr., whereby the excess  $Cu^{2+}$  is oxidized to  $Cu^{4+}$  and the Pt and Ir are left in the reduced state. Titrate the solution potentiometrically with 0.1N- $KMnO_4$  starting with an e.m.f. of about 650mV. The results obtained in 8 test analyses were all within about 1% of the truth and the greatest error amounted to only 0.08 ml.

## ASLIB METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECOND LINE	SECOND HALF ONLY ONE	SECTION	SECOND SUBDIVISION																	
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	W	M	N	R	T	S	O	D
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

B. Abs. MAKSIMYUK, Ye. A.

C-4. Gen. Tech & Lab.  
(Preparation General)

2420 Potentiometric study of thiosulphate oxidation by hypo-halogenites. E. A. Maximyuk and B. V. Ptitsyn (*J. Gen. Chem. Russ.*, 1946, **16**, 1701--1706).—Potentiometric study of the reaction of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  with alkali hypochlorite or hypobromite shows that the reaction is quant. only when the  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  is added to an alkaline solution of  $\text{NaOCl}$  or  $\text{NaOBr}$ . In oxidation by  $\text{K}_3\text{I}\text{I}_2$ ,  $\text{K}_3\text{IrBr}_3$ ,  $\text{NaOCl}$ ,  $\text{NaOBr}$ ,  $\text{NaOJ}$ ,  $\text{KClO}_3 + \text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{KBrO}_3 + \text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{KIO}_3 + \text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{KMnO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , formation of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  was proved, though only traces are formed with I or  $\text{KMnO}_4 + \text{NaOH}$ .  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  was formed from  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  only with acid  $\text{KMnO}_4$  and the hypo-halogenites. Therefore in quant. analysis the dil.  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  should be added to the oxidising solution (including I) and not in the reverse order.

R. TONKIN.

ACCESSION NR: AR4044006

activation energy  $U=0.71 \pm 0.05$  ev. This value is close to the width of the forbidden band for Ge.

SUB CODE: SS, ME

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4044006

8/0058/64/000/006/E050/E050

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 6E378

AUTHOR: Maksimyuk, P. A.

TITLE: The influence of a change in the number of free electrons on the modulus of elasticity

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Relaksats. yavleniya v met. i splavakh. M., Metallurgizdat, 1963, 233-235

TOPIC TAGS: free electron, elasticity modulus

TRANSLATION: The dynamic method was used to measure the modulus of elasticity E for n-type Ge at temperatures of 20-500°C. It was found that E decreases linearly with temperature up to 300°C; at higher temperatures there is observed a deviation from this linear dependence, caused by an increase in the number of conductivity electrons. This increase leads to weakening of interatomic interaction. The change in E at temperatures above 300°C is an exponential function of -U/kT with

Card 1/2

MAKSIMYUK, P.-A.

## PHASE I BOOK EXPLORATION 807/505

Moscow. Institut Stali.

*Rasplavleniye i splavleniye v metallokh i splavakh; studii Mezhevirovogo sovetskikh [Relaxation Phenomena in Metals and Alloys; Translations of the Inter-Institute Conference] Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1960. 326 p.*

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo Vysokogo i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya Rossii i Naukovo-tekhnicheskogo instituta stali i metallov [U.S. Steel].

Ed. (title page); B.B. Finans'abev; Ed. or Publishing House: V.I. Lert; Tech.

Ed.; A.I. Karasev.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for personnel in scientific institutions and schools of higher education and for physical metallurgists and physicists specializing in metals. It may also be useful to students of these fields.

COVERAGE: The collection contains results of experimental and theoretical investigations carried out by schools of higher education and scientific research institutions in the field of the relaxation phenomena in metals and alloys. Several articles are devoted to the investigation—by the internal-friction method—of the decomposition of supersaturated solid solutions. Also included are the defects of the crystalline lattice, plastic deformations, high-temperature behavior of alloys and creep. Problems of the relation between internal friction and temper brittleness, the use of the method of internal friction in the investigation of powder-metallurgy products, and the mechanics of impact resistance are discussed. The collection also contains articles on the damping characteristics of materials, elastic aftereffect, and the new alloy-detection method. No references are mentioned. References follow most articles. Figures are 355.

REFERENCE: IZV. Sov. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1971, no. 1.

Fabullo, S.O. [Leningradskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut (Leninograd Polytechnic Institute)]. Elastic Aftereffect of the Alloys Used for Springs. 154

Fedorov, F.S. [Institut metallovedeniya i plasticheskikh massivov [Institute of Science of Metals and Physics of Metals of the USSRAShM]]. On the Theory of Plastic Aftereffect in Heterogeneous Bodies. 169

Garter, R.L., and M.M. Mogil'skii. [Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. M. V. Vol'fsona (Physical Technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR)]. Internal Friction and Plastic Deformation in Glassy Intermetallic Microcrystalline Rigid Bodies. 178

Grin', A.V., and V.A. Pavlov. [Institute of Physics of Metals of the Academy of Sciences USSR]. Internal Friction in Doped Solid Solutions of Aluminum With Magnesium. 189

Lebedev, R.S., and V.S. Postnikov [Kemerovo Pedagogical Institute]. Effect of Plastic Deformation on Internal Friction of Ferrous Alloys. 199

Reznichenko, G.O. [Leningrad Polytechnic Institute]. Study of Defects in Metal Products and Samples by the Method of Measuring the Damping of Vibrations. 222

Pavlov, V.A. [Institute of Physics of Metals of the Academy of Sciences USSR]. Analysis of the Defects in Crystal Lattice by Using the Internal Friction. 227

Datalo, O.I., and V.A. Pavlov [Institute of Physics of Metals of the Academy of Sciences USSR]. Dependence of the Internal Friction in Pure Nickel on the Temperature. 234

Borisenko, M.S., and V.N. Reshetnikov [Institute of Science of Metals and Physics of Metals USSRAShM]. Study of the Interplanar Structure of Austenite on the Internal Friction and Creep. 241

Basmajyan, A.M., and V.S. Postnikov [Kemerovo Pedagogical Institute]. Recovery of the Internal Friction in Aluminum, Silver, and Platinum After the Removal of the Loading. 251

Postnikov, V.S. [Kemerovo Pedagogical Institute]. Internal Friction of Plastically deformed Metals and Alloys at Elevated Temperatures. 264

Bernstein, N.I., and Ye.S. Tikhonova [Moscow Steel Institute]. Effect of Surface-Deburring on the Internal Friction of Commercial-Grade Iron. 279

Makimkin, E.A. [Kazan State University]. Recovery of the Internal Friction on Granular Boundaries in the Alumina-Copper-Nickel Alloys. 289

129-58-8-7/16

Influence of Nickel Additions on the Phase Transformations in  
Aluminium-Copper Alloys During Long Duration High Temperature  
Annealing

about an increase in the heat resistance of the aluminium alloys. The optimum quantity of nickel which is necessary for braking the decomposition of the solid solution of the investigated alloys amounts to 1%. Addition of 0.5% Ni in Al-Cu-Ni alloys prevents grain growth during heat treatment.

There are 3 figures, 1 table and 3 references all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kiyev State University)

1. Aluminum-copper-nickel alloys--Transformations    2. Nickel  
--Metallurgical effects    3. Spectrographic analysis--Applications

Card 3/3

129-58-8-7/16

Influence of Nickel Additions on the Phase Transformations in  
Aluminium-Copper Alloys During Long Duration High Temperature  
Annealing

second series were produced in an induction furnace inside a protective argon atmosphere. After smelting and homogenisation annealing, spectral analysis was carried out and the results are given in the Table, p.34. The specimens for X-ray analysis were cut from wire specimens which were originally used for measuring internal friction and were manufactured by drawing 4 mm rod material into 0.8 mm wire with intermediate hardening from 525°C. The specimens for measuring the micro-hardness were in the form of plane-parallel plates 5 to 6 mm thick and about 1 to 1.5 cm<sup>2</sup> cross section. The specimens of the first series were hardened from 525°C, those of the second series from 540°C; annealing was effected at 300°C for various durations up to 100 hours. The obtained results indicate that introduction of nickel impedes diffusion processes in Al-Cu-Ni alloys at elevated temperatures. This slows down the process of ageing, the coagulation of the separating out Θ-phase and also the growth of the grain and, therefore, brings

Card 2/3

129-58-8-7/16

AUTHORS: Zhmudskiy, A. Z., Professor and Maksimuk, P. A., Engineer

TITLE: Influence of Nickel Additions on the Phase Transformations  
in Aluminium-Copper Alloys During Long Duration High  
Temperature Annealing (Vliyaniye dobavok nikelya na  
fazovyye prevrashcheniya v splavakh Al-Cu pri  
dlitel'nykh vysokotemperaturnykh otzhigakh)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, Nr 8,  
pp 34-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aim of the work described in the paper was to study  
the influence of addition of nickel on the phase  
transformations of Al-Cu alloys held for long durations  
at elevated temperatures. In the investigations X-ray  
analysis and a method of micro-hardness were used. Two  
series of alloys were prepared and in each of these the  
copper content was maintained constant (2.7 and 4%  
respectively), whilst the nickel content was varied  
between 0 and 2 wt.%. The first six alloys were prepared  
from chemically pure components, whilst the alloys  
Nos. 7-13 were prepared from aluminium, copper and nickel  
of high purity (99.99%). The first series of alloys  
were fused in graphite crucibles, under a flux, and the

Card 1/3

S/135/62/000/006/106/163  
A052/A101

Investigation of...

tion frequency at room temperature being 0.99 cycle<sup>1</sup>). After heating samples to 400°C the said maximum of internal friction disappears completely with Al-Cu alloys, whereas in the case of Al-Cu-Ni alloys there is just an inflection on the curves of the temperature dependence of internal friction instead of a maximum. This is conditioned by a reduction of the toughness of grain boundaries in the process of heating alloys which results in the precipitation of  $\theta$ -phase at the boundaries. In the process of ageing with the increase of the holding time of samples the internal friction level decreases continuously. Ni additions raise the maximum of internal friction of investigated Al-Cu-Ni alloys which is obviously connected with the inhibiting effect of Ni on the development of ageing process in the alloy. The conclusion is drawn that the mechanism of viscous flow along the grain boundaries is similar to the mechanism of boundary diffusion rather than to that of volume diffusion. There are 7 references.

L. Gordiyenko

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/006/106/163  
A052/A101

AUTHOR: Maksimyuk, P. O.

TITLE: Investigation of toughness of grain boundaries in Al-Cu-Ni alloys  
by the internal friction method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 35, abstract 61208  
("Visnyk Kyyiv's'k. un-tu", no. 1, 1958, ser. fiz. ta khimiyyi, vyp. I,  
85 - 89, Ukrainian; Russian summary)

TEXT: The results of an investigation of the temperature dependence of  
internal friction of Al-Cu and Al-Cu-Ni alloys are described. The internal fric-  
tion measurement was carried out by the method of torsional vibrations by means  
of a vacuum relaxator on wire samples 300 mm long and 0.8 mm in diameter; the  
maximum deformation on the sample surface did not exceed  $10^{-6}$ . It has been  
established that in the case of hardened Al-Cu and Al-Cu-Ni alloys a maximum  
connected with the tough behavior of grain boundaries is observed on the curve  
of the temperature dependence of internal friction. The maximum of internal  
friction is located in the temperature range of 180 - 200°C (the torsional vibra-

Card 1/2

37971

S/137/62/000/005/084/150  
A006/A101

17 12/10 1241 87  
AUTHORS: Zhmudskiy, O. Z., Maksimyuk, P. O.

TITLE: The effect of nickel admixtures on the process of dispersion hardening of aluminum-copper alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 25, abstract 51145  
("Visnyk Kyiv'sk. un-tu", 1958, no. 1, ser. fiz. ta khimiyi, no. 1,  
51-56, Ukrainian; Russian summary)

TEXT: Radiographical investigations were carried out of the effect of Ni admixtures upon the aging process of Al-Cu alloys. Microhardness and hot hardness of these alloys were also measured. The experimental results show that Ni-admixture promotes the preservation of a fine-grained structure of the alloys, reduces the degree of decomposition of the solid solution, and inhibits the coagulation process of the singled-out phase. It follows from the radiographical investigations and from hot-hardness measurements, that Ni-admixtures raise the heat-resistance of Al-Cu alloys. A considerable increase in heat-resistance is observed at a content of Ni > 1%.

From the authors' summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700041-6

MAKSIMYUK, P. A.: Master Phys-Math Sci (Sci) -- "Investigation of aging of  
aluminum-copper and aluminum-copper-nickel alloys". Kiev, 1958. 12 pp  
(Min Higher Educ Ukr SSR, Kiev State U im T. G. Shevchenko), 150 copies  
(KL, No 5, 1959, 142)

" USSR/Transformation in Solid Rosies.

E-6

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11752

high temperature soaking. From measurements of the relative variations of the lattice period at aging it was obtained that to delay the decay at 300° it is enough to introduce into the alloy 1% of nickel. The separation of Q phase in alloys without nickel is observed after soaking for 50 hours, at 300°, and introducing the nickel delays the growth of the particles of the Q phase.

Card 2/2

Maksimyuk, P.A.

USSR/Transformation in Solid Bodies.

E-6

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11752

Author : Maksimyuk, P.A., Zhmudskiy, A.Z.

Inst : —

Title : X-ray Diffraction Investigation of the Effect of Nickel  
on the Decomposition of Aluminum-Copper Alloys.

Orig Pub : Nauk. povedomleniya Kliv's'k. un-tu, 1956, vyp. I, 38-39.

Abstract : An investigation was made of supersaturated solid solutions of copper in aluminum with a constant content of copper (2.7%) and a variable concentration of nickel (0 -- 2%), molten in graphite crucibles and annealed for 15 hours at 520°. The specimens were quenched from a temperature of 520°, and aged at 300°. It is shown that the lines on the X-ray patterns, obtained from the alloy without nickel, are point-like, and when 0.4 -- 0.5% of nickel is introduced, the lines become solid. Thus, introducing nickel delays the growth of the grain in the alloy in the case of

Card 1/2

*Maksimyuk, P.O.*

USSR/Transformation in Solid Bodies.

E-6

Abs Jour : Referat Zjur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11753

Author : Zhmudskiy, A.Z., Maksimyuk, P.O., Kalesnichenko, L.F.

Inst : -

Title : Investigation of the Mechanism of Artificial Aging of  
Solid Solution of Copper in Aluminum with the Aid of a  
Study of the Internal Friction.

Orig Pub : Nauk. povidomleniya Kiivs'k. un-tu, 1956, vyp. 1, 1, 37-38

Abstract : On the basis of a study of the internal friction (with the  
aid of a vacuum relaxator) in specimens of an aluminum-  
copper alloy, subjected to natural and artificial aging  
at various durations, it is concluded that the nature of  
the natural and artificial aging is not identical, and  
that when changing from natural to artificial aging the  
phase which is precipitated in natural aging changes into  
a solution, after which the phase corresponding to the  
artificial aging is precipitated.

Card 1/1

MAKSIMYUK, P., [Maksymiuk, P.], kand.fiz.-matem.nauk

Metal becomes transparent. Nauka i zhyttia 12 no.1:36-37 Ja '63.  
(MIRA 16:3)

(X-ray diffraction examination) (Metallography)

MAKSIMYUK, O.Ye., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Perhydrol method of breaking down cadaveric substances. Veterinaria 30 no. 3:54-56 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:3)

MAKSIMUK, O. [Ye.]

"How to prevent poisoning of domestic animals".  
Novosibirsk. 1952. 60 pages with illustration.  
(Novosibirsk Scientific Research Veterinary Experimental  
Stations)  
SO; Vet., Aug. 1952, Unclassified.

MAKSIMYUK, O. Ye.

RA 160T57

USSR/Medicine - Poisoning  
Insecticides

May 50

"Poisoning of Agricultural Animals by Mineral Poisons," O. Ye. Maksimyuk, Novosibirsk Vet Experimental Sta, 2 pp

"Veterinariya" No 5

Brief's symptoms of poisoning of agricultural animals by preparations such as PD, AB, Scheele's green, and Uralite which are used as insectofungicides and contain arsenic and copper.

160T57

MAKSIMYUK, G.P.

Effect of leaching on changes in the chemical composition and  
physiocochemical properties of Solonchak-type Solonetz soils.  
Trudy Poch. inst. 56:215-294 '61. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Solonetz soils) (Leaching)



ASHURKOV, L.M., spets. mashinstr.; BLIZHEVSKIY, L.A., spets. mashinst.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N., spets. mashinstr.; KOVAL'SKIY, N.N., spets. mashinstr.; MOKIN, M.I., spets. mashinstr.; SMIRNOV, V.P., spets. mashinstr.; BOBKOV, L.S., retsenzent; VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B., retsenzent; MAKSIMY~~UK~~K, G.P., retsenzent; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.I., retsenzent; SHVYRYAYEV, G.K., retsenzent; VALETOV, V.V., red.; RADAYEVA, Z.A., red. izd-va; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Norms for the consumption of materials in the manufacture of machinery; a handbook] Normirovaniye raskhoda materialov v mashinostroenii; spravochnik. Pod red. V.V. Valetova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Vol.2. 1961. 479 p.  
(MIRA 15:2)

(Machinery industry)

MAKSIMYUK, G.P.

Salt cycle in Solonchak-type Solonetz soils and its use in soil improvement. Trudy Inst. lesa 38:83-98 '58. (MIRA 11:10)  
(Solonchak soils) (Minerals in soils)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700041-6

MAKSIMYUK, G.P.

Experimental study of the leaching process in Solonchak Solonetz  
[with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.8:18-28 Ag '58.  
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.  
(Solonetz soils)

MAKSIMYUK, G. P. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Experimental study of the process  
of washing saline soils." Mos, 1959. 13 pp (Agr Sci USSR.  
Soil Inst im V. V. Dokuchayev), 150 copies (KL, 92-68, 109)

MAKSIMYUK, G. P.

PA 2/49T103

USER/Soil Science  
Carbon Dioxide

Jan 48

"Use of the Geysler Calcimeter for the Determination  
of Carbon Dioxide in Soil Carbonates," G. P.  
Maksimyuk, 3 pp

"Pochvoved" No 1

Basic construction and performance of this apparatus,  
developed by Geysler to fill the need for a rapid  
method for determining the CO<sub>2</sub> content in clays.

2/49T103

MAKSIMYCHEVA, Z.T.; TOISKINA, L.

Solubility in the system  $KBF_4 - CsBF_4 - B_2O_3$  at 25°C. Uzb. khim. zhar.  
(MIRA 18:4)  
8 no.6:16-19 '64.

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.

MAKSIMYCHEVA, Z.T.; BABAYEV, A.

Quantitative determination of cadmium as fluoborates of cadmium  
hexammine and tetramine. Zav.lab. 30 no.3:273-274 '64.  
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvenny universitet.

MAKSIMYCHEVA, Z.T.; BABAYEV, A.; FEL'DMAN, M.M.; BRYNZA, A.P.;  
DEGTYARENKO, Ya.A.; NAGIBIN, V.S.; ARKHIPPOVA, A.V.

Exchange of experience. Zav.lab. 28 no.4:426-427 '62.  
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ionina  
(for Maksimycheva, Babayev). 2. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy  
universitet (for Fel'dman, Brynsa). 3. Lvovskiy politekhnich-  
eskiy institut (for Degtyarenko). 4. Institut metallurgii  
imeni Baykova (for Nagibin, Arkhipova).  
(Metals... Analysis)

MAKSIMYCHEVA, Z.T.; BALAKERSKAYA, R.

Study of the system  $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  -  $\text{NH}_4\text{BF}_4$  - water-ammonia mixture  
and its analytical application. Uzb.khim.zhur. 6 no.5:11-15  
'62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.  
(Ammonium fluoborate) (Nickel nitrate) (Ammonia)

## Determination of rubidium and...

25354  
S/032/61/027/006/005/018  
B124/B203

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina (Central Asian State University imeni V. I. Lenin)

Table 1: Results of Rb' determination in the presence of some cations and anions.  
 Legend: A) salt, B) concentration ratio between salt and  $\text{RbNO}_3$  in moles C)  $\text{RbBF}_4$  content in the weighed portion, mg, D)  $\text{RbBF}_4$  found, mg, E) deviations, a) mg, b) mixture of all salts, c) 0.4 g each, d) 0.1 g each.

A) Соль	Б) Отношение концентрации соли к $\text{RbNO}_3$ в молях	В) Содержание $\text{Rb}^{+}$ в насыщ. $\text{RbBF}_4$ в молях	Д) Найдено $\text{RbBF}_4$	Е) Отклонение	
				а) мг	%
$\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4$	2	706,2	710,2	4,0	+0,56
$\text{LiCl}$	6	141,2	141,9	0,7	+0,49
$\text{NaCl}$	4	169,8	170,1	0,3	+0,17
$\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$	1	428,8	430,7	1,9	+0,44
$\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$	1	428,8	428,6	0,2	-0,04
$\text{FeCl}_3$	1	428,8	433,8	4,0	+0,93
$\text{AlCl}_3$	1	428,8	432,9	4,1	+0,93
$\text{FeCl}_3 + \text{AlCl}_3$	Пос.				
	0,4 г	428,8	426,5	2,3	-0,54
Смесь всех солей	Пос.				
	0,1 г	428,8	431,3	2,5	+0,58
	а)				

Tab. 1

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Determination of rubidium and...

25354  
S/032/61/027/006/005/018  
B124/B203

a mixture of ether and alcohol is recommended for rubidium boron fluoride, and a mixture of alcohol with a small quantity of fluoboric acid for cesium boron fluoride; 4-5 times rewashing is sufficient. The method was checked on pure salts. The mean relative error of the results is 0.03-0.14% for rubidium, and 0.23-0.80% for cesium. Smaller quantities of cesium than 15 mg cannot be determined by this method. Tables 1 and 2 give the mean values of determination of Rb and Cs in the presence of some foreign cations and anions. A fresh  $\text{HBF}_4$  solution must be used as it partly hydrolyzes with time, the resulting HF with the ions introduced in the solution forming fluorides which coprecipitate with the boron fluorides of Rb and Cs, and increase the analytical results. The determination is not disturbed by the presence of  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{Li}^+$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Al}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^-$ , and  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ . The relative error of determination does not exceed 1%. The method is not suitable for a separate determination of Rb, Cs, and K in mixtures. There are 2 tables and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

Card 2/4

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25354  
S/032/61/027/006/005/016  
E124/B203

AUTHORS: Maksimycheva, Z. T., Maslentsova, T. A., and Suleymanova, F.N.

TITLE: Determination of rubidium and cesium in the form of their boron fluorides

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 6, 1961, 667 - 669

TEXT: On the basis of a physicochemical study of the formation of  $\text{RbBF}_4$  and  $\text{CsBF}_4$  in aqueous and aqueous-alcoholic solution of fluoboric acid, it was stated that rubidium- and cesium boron fluorides of constant composition are formed at any ratio of the reacting components. Rb and Cs are quantitatively precipitated with a fourfold  $\text{HBF}_4$ -excess from a solution containing about 60% of ethyl alcohol. For a quantitative determination of Rb and Cs, the authors used a 1 N alcoholic solution of  $\text{HBF}_4$ . The synthesis of the latter and the quantitative determination were the same as for the determination of potassium in the reference (Z. T. Maksimycheva and N. Abdusalyamov. Zavodskaya laboratoriya, XVIII, 4, 403(1958)). For rinsing,

Card 1/4

MAKSIMCHEVA, Z.T.; NIGAY, K.G.

Alkali metal fluoborates. Solubility in the system RbBF<sub>4</sub> - RbF - H<sub>2</sub>O at 25°. Uzb.khim.zhur. no.2:38-43 :61. (MERA 14:16)

1. Tashkentskiy gosuniversitet imeni Lenina.  
(Rubidium fluoborate) (Solubility)

MAKSIMYCHEVA, Z.T.; DZHIYANBAYEVA, R.Kh.

Solubility in the system  $KBF_4 - KF - H_2O$  at  $25^\circ$ . Uzb. khim.  
zhur. no. 2:33-37 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gosuniversitet im. V.I. Lenina.  
(Potassium fluoborate) (Potassium fluoride)

Volumetric Determination of Fluorine in Tetrafluorine SOV/32-25-8-6/44  
Borates

of the concentration of  $\text{HNO}_3$  and that of (I) was examined on samples of potassium fluoborate and fluoboric acid. The experiments showed that the hydrolysis of (I) is increasing with the concentration increase of  $\text{HNO}_3$  (Table 1). The results of the experiments served as basis for the development of an analysis process, which is described in the article and the results obtained are given (Table 2). In the analysis of solutions containing more than 29 mg of fluorine it was impossible to obtain reliable results. Analysis of fluoboric acid was conducted under similar conditions (Table 3). There are 3 tables and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvenny universitet im. V. I. Lenina  
(Central Asia State University imeni V. I. Lenin)

Card 2/2

5 (2)  
AUTHORS:

Maksimycheva, Z. T., Khakimova, V. SOV/32-25-8-6/44

TITLE:

Volumetric Determination of Fluorine in Tetrafluorine Borates

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 8, pp 911 - 913  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Z. T. Maksimycheva (Ref 4) developed a volumetric method for the determination of fluorine in tetrafluorine borates (I). The method is based on the catalytic effect of hydrogen ions on the  $\text{BF}_4^-$ -decomposition and shift of the hydrolysis-equilibrium (with reference to I. G. Ryss and M. M. Slutskaya who investigated this hydrolysis equilibrium in  $\text{HBF}_4$  and  $\text{KBF}_4$  solutions (Refs 1,2)) of  $\text{BF}_4^-$  to the weakly dissociated HF-molecule which was subsequently titrated with thorium nitrate (II),  
$$\text{BF}_4^- + 3 \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_3\text{BO}_3 + 4 \text{HF}$$
. In the present case (II) was replaced by the cheaper silver nitrate. The hydrolysis is conducted in a nitrous acid medium with simultaneous heating. The formed HF is precipitated as  $\text{PbClF}$  and the chlorine in the precipitate is determined according to Volhard. The influence

Card 1/2

The Quantitative Determination of Potassium  
in Form of  $KBF_4$

32-24-4-8/67

the quantity is five times as great as that of potassium chloride.  
This method cannot be applied in the presence of rubidium and  
cesium. The results obtained are given by tables. There are 4  
tables, and 2 references, 0 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Lenina  
(Central Asia State University imeni V.I. Lenin)

1. Potassium---Determination    2. Hydrofluoboric acid---Chemical  
reactions    3. Lithium sulfate---Chemical effects    4. Rubidium  
---Chemical effects    5. Cesium---Chemical effects

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Maksimycheva, Z.T., Abdusalyamov, N. 32-24-4-8/67

TITLE: The Quantitative Determination of Potassium in Form of KBF<sub>4</sub>  
(Kolichestvennoye opredeleniye kaliya v vide KBF<sub>4</sub>)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 4, pp. 403-405 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the method described an alcohol solution (containing 50% alcohol) of hydrofluoboric acid is used as a precipitation reagent, in which case the ratio HBF<sub>4</sub> : KCl = 6.99 was found to be the optimum. The hydrofluoboric acid was produced by a method developed by Fischer and Tiell (Ref 1). As may be seen from the process of analysis, precipitation was carried out at room temperature in contradiction to what was suggested by Manasevit (Ref 2). The precipitate obtained was centrifuged, washed with 8% alcohol, dried and weighed. It was possible to determine quantities of up to at least 0.04 g KCl; no disturbing influence was exercised by the presence of chloride-, nitrate-, sulfate- with lithium (with the exception of lithium sulfate). As may be seen from experiments mentioned the presence of sodium chloride does not influence the method of determination even if

Card 1/2

Maksimycheva, Z.T.

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances

G-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12142

Author : Maksimycheva Z.T., Talipov Sh.T., Koginova A.M.

Title : Volumetric Determination of Fluorine in Tetrafluoroborates

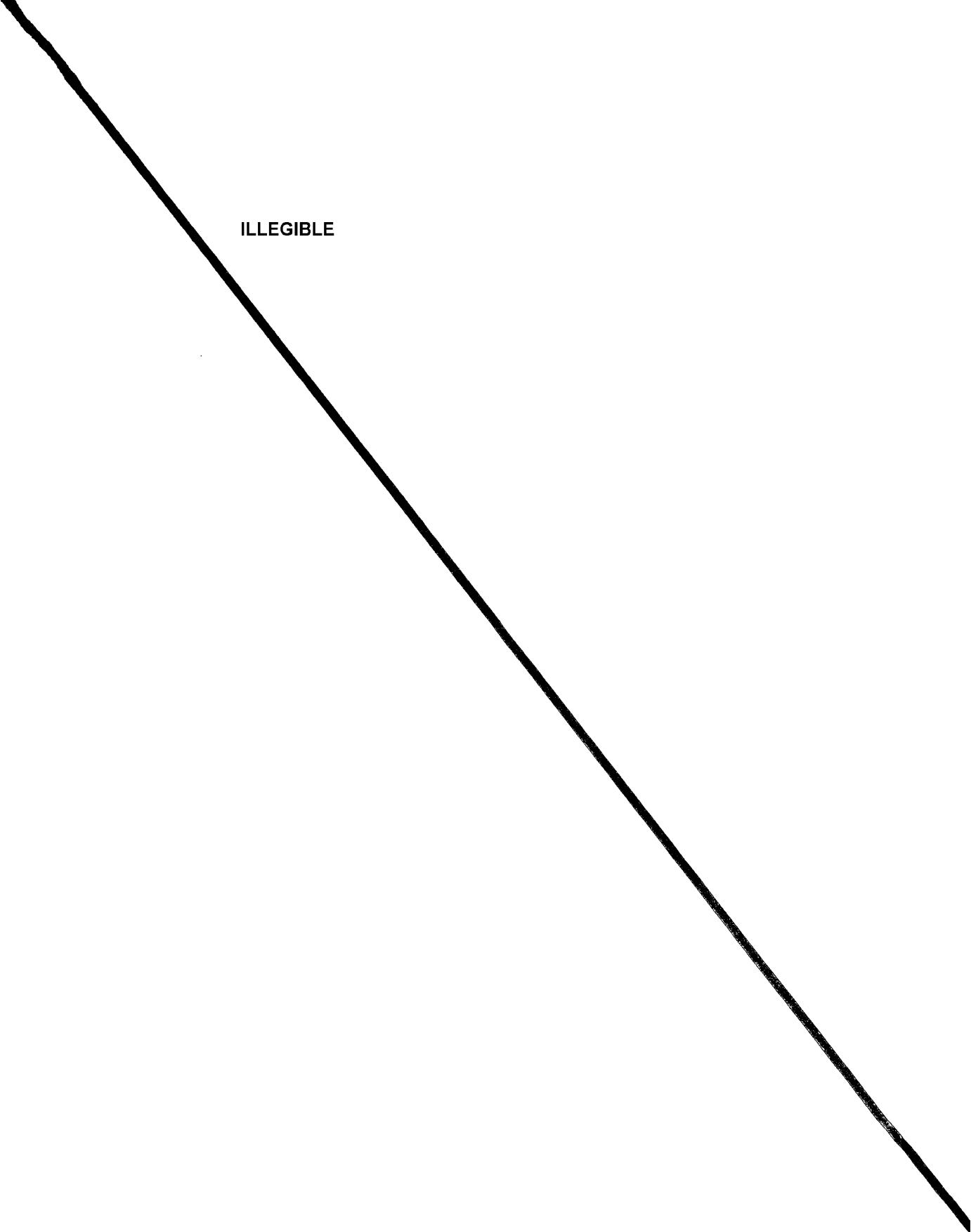
Orig Pub : Zavod. laboratoriya, 1956, 22, No 7, 791-794

Abstract : 100 ml of a solution containing not more than 33 mg  $\text{HBF}_4$ , are placed in a round-bottom flask, into which were first charged from 1 to 9 ml of 2% solution of HCl (depending on the anticipated amount of  $\text{HBF}_4$ ). The flask is connected to a reflux condenser and its content is heated to a boil, in a sand bath, from 30 minutes to 2 hours. On completion of hydrolysis the condenser is flushed with a small amount of water, the solution is neutralized with 2N NaOH in the presence of sodium alizarin sulfonate, to an alkaline reaction, is then acidified with 2% solution of HCl until the pink coloration of the liquid is discharged, there is added 1 ml of a buffer solution consisting of

Card 1/2

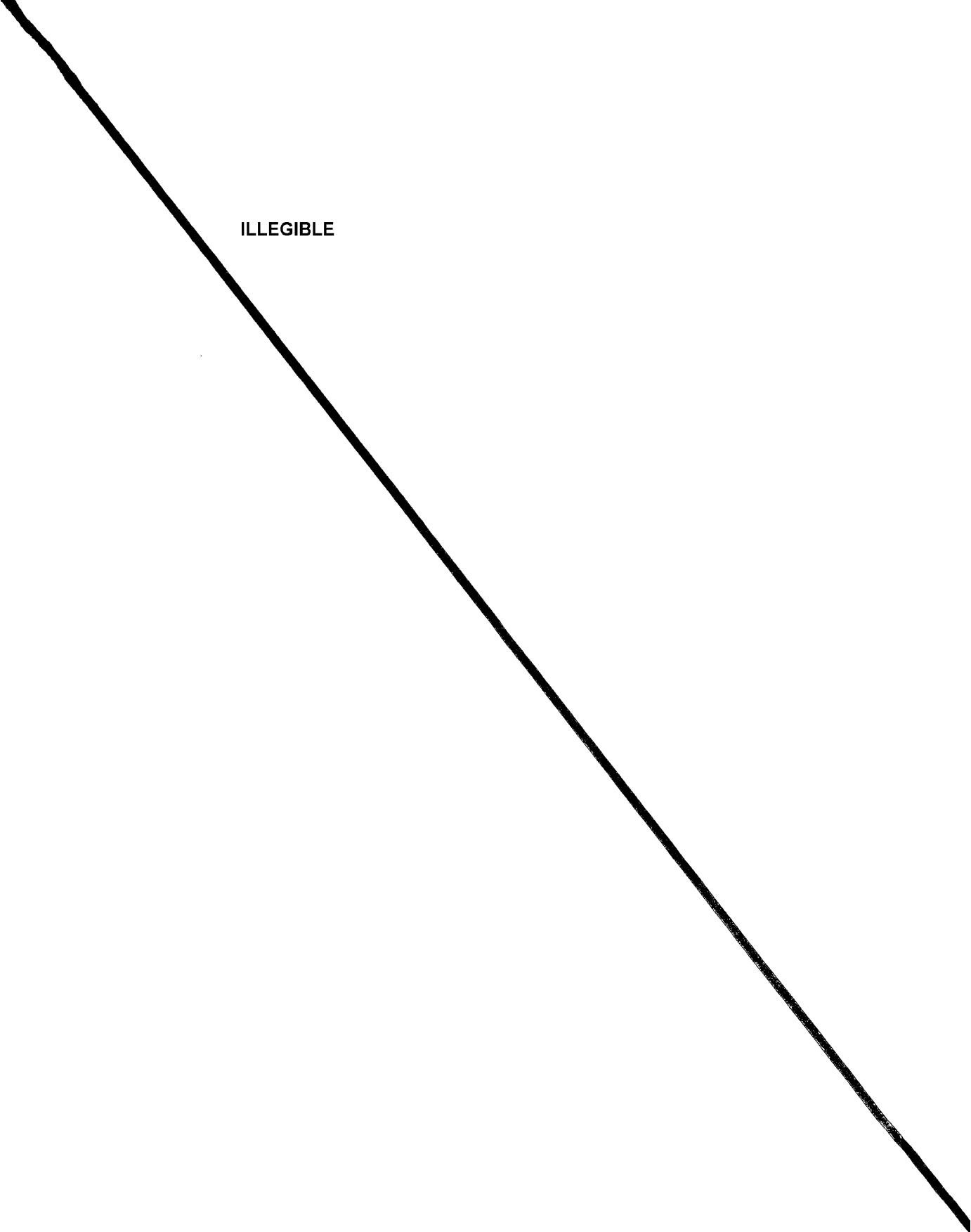
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RSFSR. Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst imeni A. I. Gertsen.  
Chair of Pedagogy. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree  
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Source: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 28 1956 Moscow

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Results of the treatment of lichen ruber planus of the oral cavity. Vop. obshchoi stom. 17:76-80 '64.  
(MIRA 13:11)

MAKSIMUK, Yu.A. (Ivano-Frankovsk (obl.), ul. Razumovskogo, 16, kv.2)

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Ivano-Frankovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

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Respiratory properties of the blood in conditions of collateral circulation in the pulmonary tissue. Vrach. delo no.8:73-81  
(MIRA 16:9)  
Ag'63.

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(PULMONARY CIRCULATION)

MAKSIMUK, Yu.A. [Maksymuk, IU.O.]

Distribution and anastomosis of bronchial arteries in dogs.  
(MIRA 15:2)  
Dop. AN URSR no.2:252-257 '62.

1. Stanislavskiy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom  
AN USSR V.G.Kas'yanenko [Kas'ianenko, V.H.].  
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